



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

ITALY.

Report from Naples—A case of plague at Constantinople.

NAPLES, ITALY, December 2, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended November 30, 1901, the following ships were inspected at Naples:

November 26, the steamship *Columbia*, of the Hamburg-American Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 469 steerage passengers and 85 pieces of large baggage. Six hundred and seventy-nine pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

November 27, the steamship *Nord America*, of the Veloce Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 1,190 steerage passengers and 320 pieces of large baggage. One thousand five hundred and ninety-five pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

November 29, the steamship *Trojan Prince*, of the Prince Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 438 steerage passengers and 125 pieces of large baggage. Six hundred and eighty-three pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

November 30, the steamship *Victoria*, of the Anchor Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 337 steerage passengers and 76 pieces of large baggage. Four hundred and seventy-four pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

Inspection at Palermo.

At Palermo for the week ended November 30, 1901, the following ship was inspected:

November 30, the steamship *Trojan Prince*, of the Prince Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 121 steerage passengers and 80 pieces of large and 150 pieces of small baggage. Thirty-five pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

Smallpox in Naples.

During the week ended November 30, 1901, there were officially reported at Naples 18 cases of smallpox with 1 death.

Plague in Turkey.

November 27, 1901, a case of plague was reported as having occurred at Constantinople, November 4, 1901.

Respectfully,

J. M. EAGER,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.**The mosquito and yellow fever as studied in Rio de Janeiro.*

NAPLES, ITALY, December 3, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the following:

The mosquito and yellow fever.

In an article published October 12, 1901, in *Le Bulletin Medical*, Paris, Dr. H. de Gouvêa, as a result of thirty years' experience in the practice of medicine in Brazil, gives an account of a careful observation